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# THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

VOLUME III.—NUMBER 24.

STANFORD, KY., FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1874.

WHOLE NUMBER 128.

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

S. B. Matheny & Co.,

STANFORD, KENTUCKY.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

WHISKIES, WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, ALES,

KANAWHA RIVER SALT, BAR FIXTURES,

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Choice Family Groceries

And goods usually found in a first-class Family

Grocery, and will make our retail prices as favorable

as any house in the city.

Family wanting Groceries in broken packages,

and in bulk of good quality, will find it to their

interest to come and see. All kinds of Country

Produce taken in exchange at our store.

S. B. MATHENY & CO., PROPRIETORS.

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THE FASHIONABLE HATTER,

108 West Market Street.

Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gents' Furs,

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G. O. NORTH, SOUTH AND

LOUISVILLE AND GREAT SOUTHERN

RAILROAD LINE.

This is the Great Direct and Through Line, and the

only All-Back Route to all points in

Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana,

Mississippi, Alabama,

Florida, Georgia,

The Carolinas and Tennessee.

TO THE

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

It makes quick time with less change of cars than

any other line.

Pullman Palace Cars

Run via this line both ways, as follows:

Louisville to New Orleans, without change.

Nashville to Memphis, without change.

Memphis to St. Louis, without change.

St. Louis to Chicago, without change.

Chicago to New York, without change.

New York to Boston, without change.

Boston to New England, without change.

New England to New York, without change.

New York to Philadelphia, without change.

Philadelphia to New Jersey, without change.

New Jersey to New York, without change.

New York to Washington, without change.

Washington to Baltimore, without change.

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Baltimore to Philadelphia, without change.

Philadelphia to New Jersey, without change.

New Jersey to New York, without change.

New York to New England, without change.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Real.

ROGER A. FRYER has been retained as

counsel for Tilton in the Beecher case.

The Investigating Committee of Plymouth

Church are still at work on their report.

The Democrats of the Fourth Congress-

ional District of Pennsylvania have nomi-

nated Wm. V. McGrath.

At the annual meeting of the stockhold-

ers of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, held

two days since, the following Board of Di-

rectors was elected for the ensuing year:

Andrew Pierce, Thomas T. Buckley, Joseph

Seligmans, Andrew Stuart, Wm. H. Coffin,

Clinton B. Fish, David Solomon, Cornelius

J. Bergen, John D. Fish, D. B. Garrison,

Charles F. Chouteau, Thomas W. Pierce,

and Henry F. Verhagen.

TILTON has commenced suit against Bee-

cher, placing the damages at \$100,000.

The West.

A CHEVSENE half-breed from Powder

river, reports that at a council of the Chey-

ennes and Arapahoes, it was decided to re-

call all hostile parties from the vicinity of

the railroad, and return to the Agency.

T. W. GORDON, colored, State Superin-

tendent of Public Instruction of Mississippi,

has entered suit, in the Circuit Court at St.

Louis, against the St. Louis Evening Dis-

patch for libel, asking \$50,000 damages.

A NEW expedition, under Col. Amos Mills,

has been fitted out at Rawlins, W. T., for the

exploring of the valleys of the Sweetwater,

Powder and Big Horn rivers.

The election in Ohio resulted in the de-

feat of the New Constitution, by a majority

of 30,000 to 50,000.

LONG DYWIDAG, Canada, has left Chi-

cago and gone to Detroit.

A SPECIAL to the Chicago Tribune from

Odell, Ill., announces the arrest of two men

and a woman, in that place, with a child

supposed to be the missing Charlie Ross.

REPORT comes from Fort Sully that Indi-

ans to the number of four thousand attacked

Custer's expedition on the 15th, and were re-

pulsed with heavy loss. Custer's loss is re-

ported at fifty killed and wounded. This

report was made by a messenger on Sully's

mail rider, who states that he met one of

Custer's scouts about Grand river, and got

the news from him.

The loss by flood at Austin, Nevada, will

amount to over \$100,000. The people were

warned in time by a messenger on Sully's

mail rider, who states that he met one of

Custer's scouts about Grand river, and got

the news from him.

FORREST is raging in Michigan, along

the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad

to an alarming extent. A Deep River, two

hundred miles from Detroit, has been

burned, and the houses of the village

destroyed. Heavy fires are reported

near St. Paul.

LEWIS, GEORGE, discredits the re-

port of a battle between the Indians and

Gen. Custer. From his knowledge of the

locality, and of the Indians, he is confident

that no such collision could have occurred.

RECTOR HARK telegraphs General Ord

that the Indians have been driven from the

mouth of Big White Clay river for the

location of Spotted Tail's agency. It is be-

lieved that Spotted Tail will not move unless

forced to do so by a large force of troops.

GEN. CUSTER has been ordered to

General Terry that the expedition to the Black

Hills is returning by way of Fort Lincoln.

The interior of the Black Hills was ex-

posed to be the most favorable account is given

of the interior of the Black Hills, and the

interior of the Black Hills, and the

interior of the Black Hills, and the

## CRIMES, FIRES AND CATASTROPHES.

CRIMES.

FLOYD'S shoe factory, at Abingdon, Mass.,

has been burned. Loss, \$25,000.

FIFTY THOUSAND dollars' worth of lumber

was burned, recently, at Barke, Mich.

TREDELL'S live stock and some adjoining

houses were burned, recently, at Barke, Mich.

At Quebec, Canada, causing a loss of \$40,000.

CAPT. S. S. FISHER and SON, of Cincinnati,

were drowned in the Cannons Falls, on the

Sasquahanna river, a few days ago.

ATTEMPTED MURDER. A Lexington, Mo.,

murderer, is an account of a chronic story,

and a brother of Mrs. Johnson is also im-

plicated.

WESTINGHOUSE & CO.'s agricultural

works, at Schenectady, have burned, with a

loss of \$40,000, in consequence of a fire.

THE business portion of Shelby, Mo.,

has been burned. Loss estimated at \$75,000.

In Todd county, Ky., a few nights ago,

a party of masked men murdered Hink, a

colored, and shot his son through the abdo-

men. The sheriff is after the murderers

with a posse.

Personal.

The withdrawal of the Rev. Robert Laird

Collier from the Church of the Messiah, in

Chicago, is an account of a chronic story,

and a brother of Mrs. Johnson is also im-

plicated.



YESTERDAY'S NEWS.

An out-break reported from Gibson county, Tenn., which is more than anything we have had in Kentucky. Sixteen negroes slaughtered by masked men. The negroes engaged, and threaten an uprising in many towns. The principals in the Owen co. troubles have agreed to surrender to the civil authorities for trial. All quiet at Lancaster, and no further troubles apprehended. Louisville Eagles defeated by the Capitals of Frankfurt. S. B. Lauckhart died from amnesia in Danville. One company of State Guards to remain in Lancaster, the remainder, under Gen. Hewitt, to go on a secret expedition, it is supposed to assist Judge Randall to hold his court in Breathitt county.

THE LANCASTER DISTURBANCES.

More Sane Than Bloodshed.

While many of the readers of the JOURNAL are familiar with the general details of the recent difficulty in our neighboring town of Lancaster, many of them have either heard nothing at all of the affair, or have heard vague and conflicting rumors, more or less exaggerated. Hence we will endeavor to give as fair a statement of the whole difficulty as possible under the circumstances.

In the first place, Mr. E. D. Kennedy, a Democrat, and Mr. J. K. Faulkner, a Republican, had a

HOTLY CONTESTED RACE at the last election for the circuit clerkship of Garrard county, which resulted in the election of Faulkner by eleven votes. Kennedy gave notice that he would contest the election upon the grounds of alleged illegality, with a fair prospect of sustaining his cause. The partisans on either side became

UNDELY EXCITED during the progress of the canvass between these two men, and the excitement was intensified after the election as the legal contest between them progressed.

MR. WILLIAM SELLERS, the present Representative of Garrard county in the Kentucky Legislature, met Kennedy recently, and, without provocation, as it is charged by Kennedy, shot and slightly wounded him. In this difficulty Sellers states that he was first attacked by Kennedy, and ONLY SHOT IN SELF-DEFENSE!

This rencounter, or, as the Kennedy party style it, attempt to assassinate Kennedy, exasperated the friends of both men, and trouble was looked for between the principals in the affair and their friends; though disinterested persons were actively interesting themselves in effecting a reconciliation, with a fair prospect of success.

At this stage of the affair a desperate character, named COOLEY, under the influence of whisky, and actuated by a spirit of ruffianism and lawlessness, now too common among men of his class, appeared upon the scene, and commenced abusing and maltreating both whites and negroes whom he met on the streets of Lancaster. The constabulary force of Lancaster were absent from town, and Cooley was not arrested, but suffered to continue his reprehensible conduct until nearly dark on Wednesday evening, when he was informed that the negroes were arming themselves with the intention of mobbing him. He then gathered a force of three or four companions and took possession of the courthouse. About dark a number of negroes organized and made an attack upon Cooley and his party, who retreated into the courthouse, and a general fire was kept up all night.

Our information is that neither Kennedy nor Sellers participated in this fight. The negroes who led the attack were Luther Jackman and Geo. Cohen; whether they were incited by Sellers or any of his party we are unable to say. We do not believe they were.

Mr. Wm. F. Kennedy, who was not engaged in the difficulty, and standing in the office of the Lancaster Hotel, was shot by the first gun fired; the ball striking him in the right side, passing through and lodging just under the skin. He was on the street next day.

Wm. Smith, a negro who waits upon E. D. Kennedy, was standing near Cooley, when the first volley was fired, and received a wound in the groin and ran into the courthouse.

Dr. Steve Burdett was sent for to dress the wound of the negro, Smith, and as he was approaching the entrance to the courthouse, he was fired upon and received three buckshot in the leg, from which he fell, and, as the firing was continued after his fall for some time, he took refuge behind a column of the piazza. For a while after the firing ceased his friends were afraid to go to his assistance, but finally did so, although under fire. A physician was summoned to attend the wounded doctor, but he refused to go to his assistance without a guard of soldiers. A guard was provided by the commanding officer of the U. S. troops, and they were allowed to enter the courthouse without molestation, but when they started from the building with the wounded doctor, a volley was fired upon them, another ball taking effect in his side. The soldiers called upon the attacking negroes to cease firing, stating that they were soldiers and were only caring for a wounded man, but no attention was paid them, when the soldiers returned the fire and covered the

retreat of Dr. Burdett and his attendants to the courthouse, where he was compelled to remain all night without proper surgical attention and nursing, and listen to an unceasing fire of musketry.

The firing was kept up at intervals all night, and every white man seen walking the streets was shot at by the negroes.

A young man, Geo. Griffin, was standing by the side of Dr. Burdett when he was first fired upon, and one ball struck him in the calf of the leg. On Thursday morning squads of negroes armed with guns and pistols of ever description, were seen in different parts of the town. A meeting of the citizens of the town convened for the purpose of devising means to secure peace between the belligerents, when the negroes rallied and formed a line for the purpose of attacking, but were prevailed upon to desist and retire to another portion of the town. A special police force of twenty-five citizens succeeded in keeping down any further disturbance during the day, but on Thursday night the negroes made an attack upon Mr. E. D. Kennedy's residence, and riddled it with bullets, wounding slightly a little child, grandson of Mr. Kennedy.

At the time of this firing there were none but women in the house, but fortunately, and we might say miraculously, no one was wounded but the child above referred to.

On Friday morning Mr. Fred Yeakey, deputy clerk in Kennedy's office, was going from his residence to the depot to attend the Richmond fair, unarmed, and was fired upon by two negroes, receiving wounds in both legs.

On Friday morning the residence of Mr. Kennedy was set on fire by the negroes.

During the day, Friday, the negroes were receiving reinforcements from the country around. At the request of the trustees of the town the soldiers aided in keeping down the disturbance, but the commander, not having received orders to interfere, withdrew them before night and left the citizens at the mercy of from fifty to seventy-five armed and maddened semi-savages, who kept up the fire upon every white man they saw during the night. Reports of the disturbance spread rapidly through the adjoining counties. Citizens of the town were fleeing to adjoining towns for refuge, as threats had been made by the negroes to burn the town and kill the whites without regard to sex or age.

Some fifteen young men went over from Stanford to aid in quelling the disturbance, and equals from other towns hastened to the scene of conflict to take position with the whites and assist in dispersing, and, if necessary, slaying the blacks—to restore peace at all hazards.

Up to Saturday morning, Sellers was at his home with a body-guard composed of negroes and one white man named Ward, who was wounded in the final battle on Saturday evening.

All day Saturday both parties—whites and blacks—were receiving reinforcements. Ward, with a large number of negroes (Sellers having left town early Saturday morning) had barricaded themselves in the dwelling house of Sellers, and from this place shot at every white person who passed or showed his face, while the whites let pass, unmolested, negroes who were unarmed.

Several times during the day propositions looking to a cessation of hostilities were sent to the negroes, but they answered with volleys from the port-holes of their improvised fortress. They "did not want peace, they must fight."

Just before dark the whites surrounded the negroes completely, stationing brave and daring men at the different points of ingress to Sellers' house, and, with the aid of turpentine balls, set fire to an out house, from which the flames soon communicated to the main building. They again offered terms to the negroes, with ample protection, if they would agree to surrender their arms to the civil authorities, which offer was again unthorities, which offer was again unthorities, which offer was again unthorities.

When the flames began to envelope the building, Marshal Miller again interceded with U. S. troops to stop further proceedings and bloodshed, and, with the understanding that the whites would lay down their arms on the surrender of the negroes in Sellers' house, the commander of the troops took a squad of soldiers, waving a flag of truce. When he arrived opposite Sellers' house he was fired upon by the negroes, and the whites stationed near the soldiers, who were not made aware of the arrangement with their leader, continued firing upon the negroes, notwithstanding the presence of the troops. The soldiers then fired a volley upon both whites and blacks, and retreated to the public square, where they fired volley after volley upon the whites in the vicinity of the courthouse while they were flying in every direction to avoid destruction. Many of these were citizens of the town and non-participants in the difficulty. At this time Mr. Foley received his death wound.

The firing was kept up upon Sellers' house by the whites stationed around it until the troops again made their appearance opposite the fortress and opened fire upon the whites, calling to the negroes to come out and join them. The negroes rushed out of the building, amidst the troops, and negroes and sol-

diers made a hasty retreat to the barracks, firing upon whites as they went.

Only three men were killed: Menifee Foley, bar-keeper at the Mason House, was shot by the soldiers and died in a few minutes. Two negroes named Jim Anderson and Jim Ray, were shot and killed. It is thought that seven or eight negroes were wounded. Henry Ward—white—was mortally wounded and was left in the burning building to perish in the flames. He was rescued by a brave and generous man, whose name he had attempted to take while he was offering to him and his dusky companions terms of peace and protection. This same gentleman also saved much of Mr. Sellers' parlor furniture.

On Saturday an appeal was made Governor Leslie to interpose and send State troops to the scene of conflict to quell the rioters and restore peace. Forthwith the Governor sent up from Louisville a battalion of State guards, under command of Lieut. Col. W. L. Clark. They arrived at 5:30 a. m. Sunday last, on a special train. Immediately after their arrival conflict prevailed, and a feeling of relief was felt by all. With the same train which brought the State troops, came the commission of Hon. M. H. Owsley as Judge of the 8th Judicial District, who forthwith issued the following

PROCLAMATIONS:

WHEREAS, There have been serious disturbances in the town of Lancaster, on the part of various persons, which have already resulted fatally to the lives of some of the citizens thereof, and the serious injury and wounding of others; and

WHEREAS, It is understood that armed bands of men threaten to further endanger the lives and property of the citizens of said town and vicinity.

Now therefore, by virtue of a commission from the Governor of Kentucky, and my qualification as Judge of the 8th Judicial District of Kentucky, and the powers vested in me by law, I hereby direct and order all persons who have been engaged in said disturbances or contemplate further violence, and all bands and squads of armed men, and all individuals to immediately disperse and lay down their arms and return to their homes as peaceful citizens; otherwise they will be subjected to all the pains and penalties of the law.

I have at my command a military force sent by the Governor, who will aid the civil authorities in carrying this proclamation into effect.

The order will be enforced without fear, favor or partiality, and all violators of law will be most rigidly dealt with, and all peaceful citizens fully protected.

M. H. OWSLEY, Judge 8th Judicial District of Kentucky. August 23, 1874.

SECOND PROCLAMATION.

The Commanding Officer of the State Guard is respectfully required to disarm all citizens whom he may find inside the town limits, and aid the town authorities in every effort made by them in quelling difficulties and disturbances, and will aid and assist in the disbanding of any considerable squads of citizens who may be found congregated together in the streets, and in the protection of all peaceful citizens in the regular pursuits of business or pleasure.

This 24th day of August, 1874. [Signed] M. H. OWSLEY, Judge 8th Judicial District Ky.

Judge Owsley has determined to have prosecuted vigilantly all offenders of the law, and maintain peace at all hazards.

The State guards are conducting themselves becomingly.

A number of negroes have been arrested and disarmed, including the leaders of the mob.

We leave the reader to form his own judgment from the facts related. Certainly the affair is in no sense a political war, and not a war of races, except so far as the negroes who participated in the mob are concerned.

It should teach black men that an uprising against whites is a dangerous thing; and in warning whites they encounter a generous but dangerous foe.

With the Kennedy and Sellers trouble we have no interest one way or the other, and we do not regard it as connected with the costly and mischievous affair at Lancaster except incidentally. It is simply one of the necessary results of playing upon the passions and fears of the negro with devilish falsehoods; taking advantage of his ignorance, and inciting him to deeds of violence by making him believe that Democrats are his enemies and are trying to put him back into slavery. The negroes of Lancaster had just cause, in common with insulted whites, for indignation against the man who abused and maltreated them, but they should have followed the example of the whites and appealed to the law for protection, and not resort to deeds of violence and bloodshed—indiscriminate slaughter and wanton destruction of property.

We hope the war in Central Kentucky is over, and that the Kennedy-Sellers party will be awed by the majesty of the law, and thus prevented from a renewal of their unfortunate difficulty.

THE civil war in Garrard county had scarcely begun to subside ere another, and to be of greater magnitude, occurred in Owen county, Ky. Gov. Leslie sent troops to the scene at once, and as a Deputy U. S. Marshal was shot, Gen. E. H. Murray, U. S. Marshal, at Louisville, took 75 regular troops of the army and went to Owen county to aid the State troops in arresting all guilty men of either party.

It is to be hoped that no conflict between the

The short of a Long Story.

The least said is truly the soonest mended. Decent people who find life too short to waste through the filth of the Brooklyn scandal may like to have the pith of the case laid before them in its four cardinal points, now all in evidence and fatally correlated by the dates:

TILTON TO MOULTON.

December, 1870.

"Six months ago I learned from my wife that H. W. Beecher had dishonored my home. I can bear it no longer. Bring him to me that I may mention it to him. T. TILTON."

MOULTON TO BEECHER.

January, 1871.

"Tilton thinks you have ruined his business. Prove yourself his friend and it will all be right. You can stand on the truth."

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

"May, 1873.

"Pay to F. D. Moulton, for the benefit of Theodore Tilton, \$5,000."

"H. W. BEECHER."

TILTON TO BEECHER.

"To H. W. B. Grace, mercy and peace. T. T."

—N. Y. World.

As Iowa paper predicts that in five years every pound of Western flour will be sent East in barrels of paper made from the straw the wheat grew on.

WHEREVER the liquor saloons were closed on the last election day, we had reports of order and quiet. If the closing of these places could bring order out of an election day, with all its attendant excitement, would not closing them forever bring forever perfect order, peace and quiet.

THE well known thoroughbred stock-raiser and distinguished turfman, John Harper, died on Wednesday of last week. His estate is said to be worth \$250,000. He leaves by will the homestead, including 600 acres of the finest bluegrass land in Kentucky, together with all his race horses (including Longfellow) to his nephew, known as "Little Frank Harper."

WHEN the festive cucumber doubles you across the stomach, when the mosquito makes music in your ear, when the unfeeling feline discourses from the neighboring house-top, and when the wife of your bosom insists that there's too much breeze with the front wind open, then it is time to remark with Mr. Beecher, that "I even wish that I were dead."—Franklin Patriot.

It is a popular idea that the devil over-estimated his wealth when he offered the Saviour the whole world to fall down and worship him. An exchange ventures to "give the devil his dues" and admits that there are strong indications that he owns a controlling interest in the stock of the concern, and has it run for the benefit of that interest.

A sad double tragedy occurred at Indianapolis, Indiana, recently. A man named Moritz, a Hebrew, seduced Miss Flora Harding, aged 19, only child of George C. Harding, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Indianapolis Herald. Miss H. confessed the crime to her father and then took opium and committed suicide. The enraged father, the same day, met Moritz on the street and fired at him five times with a revolver, two of the shots only took effect, and Moritz is lying in a critical condition. He denies his guilt of seduction, but it has been proven that he confessed it to a gentleman.

MOULTON, the confidential friend and advisor of Beecher and Tilton, and the earthen vessel which contained their secrets, has at last made a full statement of what he knows about Beecher's guilt. The gist of his statement will be found on the first page of this issue. The committee of Plymouth Church has also reported, and, as all expected, wholly exonerated Beecher, but make infamous and damnable his accusers, and all who testified against him. Moulton and Tilton may be dishonorable men—Tilton is certainly not, in our judgment, entitled to very great respect—but that is of little consequence to the public. The letters written by Mr. Beecher, and produced by Moulton, exonerate him. The outside world laugh to scorn the report of the investigating committee, and believe Beecher to be a guilty wretch.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NOTICE.

This is to Give Notice, That on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1874, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of C. B. Smith, of Lancaster county of Garrard and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a petition, that the payment of any debt, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property to him is forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more trustees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at Louisville, Kentucky, before John W. Tattle, Judge, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ELI H. MURRAY, Marshal. As Messenger.

NOTICE.

This is to Give Notice, That on the 4th day of August, 1874, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of C. B. Smith, of Lancaster county of Garrard and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a petition, that the payment of any debt, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property to him is forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more trustees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at Louisville, Kentucky, before John W. Tattle, Judge, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

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EDUCATIONAL.

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Central University, Richmond, Kentucky.

Control University will be open for the reception of students in September next. On Tuesday, September 2nd, the inauguration of the President and Professors of the College of Science and Literature and of the Professors of the Law College will take place in the new University building at Richmond, in the presence of the Curators and the President of the Associated Academies. Address will be made by the President and others. In the evening the new examinations for admission into classes will be held.

The Session of the College of Law will begin on Monday, September 22nd.

The Preliminary Term of the College of Medicine will begin on Monday, September 22nd, in the new building erected for that College in Louisville. The regular term will begin the 1st of October in October. Medical Secretary, the University Preparatory School, at Richmond, will open on Monday, September 22nd.

Persons desiring information of the College of Science and Literature or Preparatory Department, or of information of a general nature, will communicate with the Chancellor, those wishing information of the Law College, with Hon. C. F. Burman, Richmond, Ky.; those wishing information of the Medical College with W. H. Bevington, M. D., Room 126 Third Street, Louisville, Ky.

W. H. BEVINGTON, Chancellor. Richmond, Ky., July 1874.

Faculties of Instruction.

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.  
Rev. J. W. PRATT, D. D., President, Prof. English Language and Literature, Rhetoric, Oratory.  
Rev. L. C. HARRIS, A. M., Prof. of Pure and Applied Mathematics and Astronomy.  
W. G. RICHARDSON, A. M., Prof. of Ancient and Modern Languages.  
Rev. J. L. LACK, A. M., Prof. of Logic and Rhetoric, Literature and Practical Prof. of Education.  
Rev. R. L. REECH, D. D., Prof. of Psychology, Political Science.  
—Prof. of Physics.  
HUGH A. MORAN, A. B., Lecturer on History and Mythology.  
W. M. WILSON, A. M., Adjunct Prof. of Languages.  
S. S. GORDON, A. B., Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.  
COLLEGE OF LAW.  
Hon. C. F. BURMAN, LL. D., President, Prof. of Equity Jurisprudence.  
WILLIAM CHENEY, Esq., Prof. of Common Law, including Law of Pleading, Evidence and Contracts.  
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.  
[At Louisville].  
E. D. FORER, M. D., President, Emeritus Professor of and Lecturer on Diseases of Women.  
JNO. J. SPEED, M. D., Prof. of Institutes of Medicine and Public Hygiene.  
JAS. M. HOLLOWAY, M. D., Prof. of General and Clinical Surgery.  
WILLIAM BAILEY, A. M., M. D., Prof. of Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.  
JNO. T. WILLIAMS, M. D., Prof. of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.  
WM. H. BOWLING, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of Women, and Dean of the Faculty.  
JNO. A. LAIBERRE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of Children.  
FRANK C. WILSON, M. D., Prof. of Physiology and Clinical Medicine, Secretary and Treasurer of the Faculty.  
DUDLEY S. REYNOLDS, M. D., Prof. of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology.  
J. B. MARVIN, B. S., Adjunct Prof. Medical Chemistry, Toxicology, and Microscopy.  
J. H. LESLIE, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.  
M. F. COOMES, M. D., Professor to the Chair of Anatomy.  
S. MANLY, M. D., H. GRENDE, M. D., P. STEVENSON, M. D., Assistants in Anatomy.  
The right to appoint the Professor of Ethics is given in the charter to the Synod of Kentucky. The Synod will appoint in October. This chair will be filled in the next September. To be appointed.

MASSON COLLEGE, SOMERSET, KENTUCKY.

The next session will begin SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1874.

This institution, situated in a healthy region of the country, surrounded by an intelligent and moral society, where the sale of all alcoholic beverages is strictly prohibited, and with facilities of large and complete school rooms and grounds, furnishes unsurpassed advantages for the mental and moral training of youth.

The principal, having an experience of twelve years in the best schools in Kentucky and Virginia, and having for several years past visited the most important institutions in all parts of the State, is prepared to use all the best and most improved methods and appliances for teaching.

Mrs. M. V. Feggett, having also large experience in teaching, will give especial attention to the Female Department.

It is our purpose, by earnest labor, kind and firm discipline, and careful and thorough training, to establish a permanent school, where young ladies can receive a complete education, and young men can prepare for business, teaching or the junior classes in college.

Suitable provisions will be made for the medical department, and all necessary assistance.

For circulars and other information apply, after 25th inst., to principal at Somerset.

Mrs. M. V. FEGGETT, Principal. A. M.

CHRISTIAN COLLEGE! MALE AND FEMALE! HUSTONVILLE, KENTUCKY.

The course of study in the English Branches is full instruction thorough.

Music and Drawing are optional.

Book-keeping is now included in the regular course, an acquaintance with the several forms of single and double entry being highly advantageous in every avocation.

The school-rooms are large and well ventilated, and the discipline is of the best.

The house is being refitted to afford a pleasant home to a limited number of young ladies who may desire boarding.

The fall term will open on Monday, September 1st, 1874.

For circulars apply to Mrs. N. B. SMITH, Miss H. BEGIN, Principals.

RESTAURANT, EUROPEAN PLAN, Good Rooms at One Dollar Per Day, Fifth St. bet. Main and Market, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY. Phil. T. German, Proprietor.

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LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. KNOXVILLE BRANCH. STANFORD. LEAVES Louisville Mail and Express. 8:40 A. M. 1:20 P. M. 3:15 P. M. 5:15 P. M. 7:15 P. M. 9:15 P. M. ARRIVES. Knoxville Mail and Express. 8:40 A. M. 1:20 P. M. 3:15 P. M. 5:15 P. M. 7:15 P. M. 9:15 P. M.

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1874. THIRD 1874.

LOUISVILLE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION! OPENS SEPT. 1. 1874. CLOSSES OCT. 17.

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